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LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The New Township Law. Consolida-
tion of Bloomfield and Montclair
proposed.

To the Editor of the Citizen:

The publication of the new law relative to the organization of Township governments, and the agitation of the question of accepting its provisions for Bloomfield and Montclair is timely, as the necessity for enlarged powers for the town-committees is daily becoming more apparent. With the introduction of water it becomes of vital importance to adopt a plan for disposal of the drainage and sewage. As the two towns must of necessity co-operate in this and might economically do so in other matters, it seems fitting that they should be reunited under one governing body, which they must eventually do.

By the plan suggested in the law a division into wards would give each section representatives and protection. The bed of Toney's Brook is a natural drain, and by being arched could quite easily be adapted to the use of the two townships. Sooner or later this must be done as a matter of health, and if the plan for disposing of the sewage adopted and now in use for East Orange proves satisfactory, the old bed of the Watessing Pond could be utilized for disinfecting purposes and be made a beautiful park.

The only real difficulty in the way of a union seems to be the bonded debt of Montclair, but this might be provided for by making it a debt of the Montclair wards alone. The supply of water is but temporary, and must prove inadequate ere long for growing wants of the towns, and it seems to be admitted that already it is a failure so far as supplying Glen Ridge is concerned, and as this question alone is so important for separate action it is the part of wisdom to agitate now for such measures as will result in the general good of sections that are only nominally separate and should never have been divorced. E. A. S. GLEN RIDGE, AUG. 20, 1888.

The Water-Supply Question.

The East Orange Gazette comes to the defence of the Orange Water Company as follows:

During the present summer there has been much complaint of low water pressure, and while some of it has seemed to be well grounded, much of it has been unreasonable and unfair to the Water Company. The Orange Water Company furnishes water in East Orange and Bloomfield to a territory consisting in very large part of open country, broad lawns, and well-kept grass plots, and while the Company endeavor by their regulations and their scale of prices to discourage the too free use of the water for irrigating purposes, their efforts have been well-nigh fruitless through the total disregard shown by consumers. The regulations under which the use of water for sprinkling purposes is permitted confine such use to certain hours in the morning and evening, but consumers as a rule keep their hose and sprinklers going all day or all night or both, as the needs of their lawns seem to require. In this way thousands of gallons of water are run to waste every day, and the draft upon the wells is enormously increased over what it would be to supply the ordinary consumption of domestic use. To such an extent has this use of water grown that during the bright and dry weather of the present summer the pumps have delivered more than 120 gallons per capita per diem, while the most liberal figure in estimating for a public water supply is but half that amount, and the consumption diminishes but little at night. If the pressure at the pumps were increased this extraordinary consumption would be still further increased, and the wells of the Company might be seriously drawn upon in case of any protracted drought. The Company have been seriously considering some means to prevent the wasteful waste of water, and it may be found necessary before another summer to prohibit the use of hose for lawn sprinkling entirely. This trouble is due to the dishonesty of consumers, who, while they would scorn to commit open robbery, are not above stealing water for which they know they do not pay, and who will violate the Company's regulations under cover of the night or other concealment.

The above statements may be true with regard to the East Orange consumers. They may not be "above stealing water." They may not be "above stealing water." In Bloomfield, however, an altogether different impression prevails in regard to the Company's inability to fulfill its contract. It is not charged to the dishonesty of the consumers but to the Company's carelessness in contracting to do more than it is able to accomplish. When the Company's officials appeared before the Township Committee to defend their apparent shortcomings and give a reason why they should be paid for water which they knew they had not furnished, they adroitly evaded the question by pleading a misconstruction of the terms of the contract. Perhaps some of the consumers who are accused of such flagrant "dishonesty" have fallen into the same error and misconstrued the terms of the contract. If the Company's regulations are openly and persistently violated it has the law in its own hands. It is understood that every purpose for which it furnishes water is subject to the terms of a written contract. Let an example be made of a few of those fellows who "under cover of the night" violate the Company's rules. We trust our esteemed contemporary will make an exception of Bloomfield's honest folks in its wholesale charges of dishonesty. A wholesome agitation of the matter, however, will probably have a beneficial effect. The people will learn not to expect too much from the Company and the latter will probably adopt a policy of not promising too much to the people.

The Orange City Council have made a contract for electric lights with the Excelsior Electric Light Company of New York City. The contract is for three years be-

FACTS FOR WORKINGMEN.

SEE WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC FREE TRADERS HAVE DONE ALREADY.

From the Dover Iron Era.

There have been four significant events during Cleveland's administration which shows that its professed love for American workingmen is only a sham and a pretense. It had hardly got in power before it used the very department as a power to crush out John Roach, the highest type of our American workingman, by condemning his vessels, thus throwing thousands of workmen out of employment by the closing of his works. Later it was compelled to admit it had done him an injustice, but not until after the harm they intended had been accomplished. Then it sent to England for plans for war vessels, instead of giving employment to American architects. Next, to save the big surplus in the treasury the sum of thirty cents per blanket, it bought of English manufacturers the blankets for the United States army, instead of giving American workingmen the opportunity of making them. And now it has just imported an English ship, free of duty, to dredge the harbor of New York, instead of giving employment to home labor to do the work of the government. These are the people that prate about a love for American labor!

These are the people, too, who just now are most busily engaged in trying to make the workingman believe that the tariff is a tax upon the workingman. They forget to tell that when the workingman they earned 75 cents per day under the reign of Democratic low tariffs, that his day's labor would only buy six yards of calico, while under this infamous high tariff that levies the tax on labor his day's work will buy from 20 to 25 yards of calico, and many other things in proportion. But let us suppose that what these Democrats say is true—that the tariff is a tax. If we exempt Southern sugar and rice, together with the luxuries of people of means, and confine ourselves only to the necessities of life, we find that the tariff tax amounts to scarcely \$1 per head for each person in the country. Now to save this \$1 a head, or \$5 for the average family, the Democratic free traders propose to put the workingmen in competition with the cheap labor of Europe. That this would result in a reduction of at least 25 cents a day, and probably considerably more, no one can doubt. Therefore the Democratic party asks the American workingman to surrender from \$75 a year and upwards of his wages, that he may be saved \$5 in tax. What fatuousness love is this they display for workingmen!

Let the workingmen of this country understand that the majority of the Democratic party is made up of Southern representatives who always favored the cheapest kind of labor—the labor of the slave. They have not yet got accustomed to the demands of the intelligent free labor of the North, and hence favor free trade, because free trade always means cheap labor. Let our workingmen know further that the majority of the committee that framed the Mills bill is made up of representatives of five States that do not engage to any extent in manufactures, and these five States combined employ only 120,000 people in manufacturing and productive industries while the little State of New Jersey alone employs 140,000. Mills, the author of the bill has no manufacturing industry in his district and does not produce themselves and they want free trade in order to compel the great productive States of the North to supply their needs as cheaply as possible through the medium of cheap labor. Will any intelligent workingman by his vote place these industries at the mercy of such people?

Finally, let the workingman cast about them to find out what class of people are free traders. They are the people of the South, such as we have mentioned, and the non-producing class of the North, such as college professors, literary people, some lawyers, and retired people who live on fixed incomes and have no practical experience in manufacturing or commercial affairs. Prominent among them are such literary men as Jas. Russell Lowell, Geo. William Curtis, Thomas Wentworth Higginson and others of that ilk. And yet these people all want protection for themselves where they are interested. For instance: There is no international copyright law on literary productions. As a result American publishers will print the productions of English authors in cheap form, and sell them at from ten to twenty cents each, and English publishers will do the same with the productions of American authors, thus making these works cost the people who read them much less. Only last winter these

rising scenery! Look at the Rougemonts; are they any the less artificial, but no one would ever have just been started in a daily, but the editors

Good-by, Old Grover, Good-by!

At—Good-by, My Love, Good-by!

The train is coming

Around the bend.

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

It's loaded down

With Harrison men.

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

CHORUS.

Bye, Free-Trade baby!

Rock it, Grover, tenderly!

By, Free-Trade baby!

We'll smash the emile!

Good-by!

Free-trade is busted,

Protection, we say!

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

Roast beef to eat.

Two dollars a day!

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

The time has come

For loyal men—

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

To shoot the bandanna

And vote for Ben!

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

The duty on wool

We'll keep the same!

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

If you don't believe it,

Just ask Jim Blaine!

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

The same on salt,

Both fine and rock!

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

We'll have remain

Says Frank Hiseock!

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

No rebel flags

Will be returned!

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

Those veto cranks

True soldiers spurn!

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

Your colors are out,

The English rag!

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

We'll still defend

The American flag!

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

Tippecanoe

And Morton, too!

Good-by, old Grover, good-by!

If you can't remember,

You will find November

Every voter, good-by!

—CAMILIA CROSLAND.

A LITTLE FUN.

A man went into a provision store in Boston, the proprietor of which was German. "How much do you ask for your sausages?" he inquired. "Twenty cents." "I can buy them for a shilling of Mr. —" "Vy you didn't, den?" "He was all out of them." "Oh, vy, I sell mine sausages for a shilling, den, ven I was and." "Shoe and Leather Reporter."

He was doing very nicely in the parlor, when a solemn voice came through the open window from the porch: "That young man makes me very tired." "Don't be alarmed, Mr. Sampson," said the girl, as he hastily started up, "it's only Polly, our parrot."

"I understand," said the parrot, he replied, "but I would like to know who taught her to talk."

Wife—I declare, I am almost ashamed to go to church with this hat on. It isn't at all the style.

Husband—Is this Bridget's Sunday out? Wife—No.

Husband—Why don't you borrow hers? Wife—Harper's Bazar.

\$21,000 FOR CHARITIES.

The charitable-minded readers of this paper will be much interested in the following

"ANNOUNCEMENT."

"We have decided to distribute among the charitable institutions within a circuit of twenty-five miles from New York City half the sum of Twenty-One Thousand Dollars, pro rata, as per the number of our 'German Laundry Soap.' Wrappers held by each institution on the First day of November, 1888. Committee to distribute this donation to be selected by institutions holding ten thousand or more Wrappers."

This takes in Bloomfield, it being within 25 miles of New York.

CAUTION.

Many charitable-disposed persons were DECEIVED last year by IMITATIONS of our German Laundry Soap, and therefore such wrappers were not counted.

Ask for

CHAS. S.

HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP

and see that each WRAPPER is BLUE and bears on its face the TRADE-MARK of a COLORED WOMAN AT THE WASH-TUB. Each wrapper is printed in both English and German.

The New York Herald of the week ending Oct. 20, 1887, published a list of 113 charities in New York and Brooklyn, among whom \$25,000, donated by Chas. S. Higgins & Son, were distributed by committee of leading citizens.

The system of awards was based upon the number of wrappers of Higgins' Laundry Soap turned in to the committee by each institution, they having secured from their friends all of such wrappers they could, during the year ending Sept. 6, 1887.

Among the larger beneficiaries were: N. Y. City: German Hospital, \$1,000.00; St. John's Guild, \$2,616.30; Foundling Asylum of Sisters of Charity, \$1,308.27; Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for Protection of Immigrants, \$1,508.25; Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,274.54; and so on down. 50 in all in N. Y. City participating.

10; St. Peter's Hospital, \$1,308.27; Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,179; St. John's Home, \$1,006.62; and so on among 113 institutions.